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FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

SOUTH AMERICA.

TO JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from page 211.)

The separation of the American colonies, has been regarded by men of foresight, as an event that in the of course time, would happen, in spite of every precaution to prevent it. There is nothing more natural than to suppose, that when the vast tracts of country on this side of the Atlantic, should attain a population suited to their extent, this must so far surpass that of the European state, that this last would become the mere satellite. The colonies could not be persuaded to remain the subordinate and inferior, when the ancient state had fallen into comparative insignificance. Suppose all the rest of Europe removed to the distance of three thousand miles from Spain, should be found in a colonial subjection to this power? The very suggestion of the idea exhibits its absurdity. When James 1st united the crown of Scotland to that of England, some expressed an apprehension that England would become a province; the very reverse of which was the natural consequence. In politics, as in astronomy, it is a law of nature that the smaller bodies revolve around the larger. The moment the colony exceeded the ancient state in numbers, and at the same time equal in spirit and intelligence, the ancient state must necessarily take the place before occupied by the colony, or a separation ensue.

There is another reason for this tendency to separation. The colony and the ancient state, must in time become distinct nations; the difference of habit, arising from the difference of climate, and from the nature of the countries, which they occupy, considerable changes in the language and manners in both, would soon produce essential distinctions. Added to this, the offensive arrogance of the European, who fancies him-

self a superior being, as coming immediately from the original and purer fountain of the race, looking down with contempt and despising the degenerate natives, who, in turn, would naturally feel indignation at the self sufficient insolence and arrogance of the stranger. Of this, we had no little experience in our own country; before the revolutionary war, every Englishman thought himself entitled to allegiance from every American, and the natural deviation from English manners, was considered a proof of degeneracy. This very readily accounts for much of that unfriendly feeling which has existed between this country and England, and which to superficial observers appears unnatural. If the mere circumstance of living in a distant country, and adopting different habits, will in a few years bring about so great a diversity, this must be still greater where there is an actual difference of race. In the United States, we have numbers from all the different nations of Europe; in South America, it is true, the colonists were more generally from the colonizing state, but the difference was more than made up by the numbers of the civilized Indians, who still formed a great proportion of the population of many parts; and these in time became intermixed with the European Spaniards and their descendants, thus forming a distinct people. The natives of the country, could without difficulty intermingle, and have common feelings with these their countrymen; while the Europeans, who could not form any great proportion of the whole, would be looked upon as strangers, as foreigners at least, until they had been long settled in the colony, had families, and became identified or amalgamated in the mass. The more the colony increased its numbers, and the longer it continued a colony, the farther would it be removed in point of feeling, from the ancient state; the weaker, therefore, the ties to that state, and the greater the difficulty of retaining in subjection. When the habit

the charm, or magic, of dependence was once broken, the ancient state would be regarded in the same light as any other foreign state, and its attempts to bring back the colonies to subjection, considered in the same light as the invasion of any other enemy. Hence it is, that the nations of North and South America, have become *patriots*, defenders of their native soil, while Spain is acting the part of an invader, and amuses herself with the belief that she is endeavoring to quell the insurrection of a neighboring province, in which there still remains the latent feelings of affection, like those of a disobedient child to wards its parent.—Spain is not engaged in reducing the revolt of Valencia, or Catalonia, *but she is carrying on a war against a distant nation, or nations, with the greatest possible disadvantage.* Nothing can exceed the folly of such an attempt. For even if she should be successful for the present, can she produce a change in their minds? She might as well think of making war on the elements. The time will soon come when they must be free.

It is very evident that the Spanish colonies had long ago become a different people from the European Spaniards, and as the natural consequence, mutual dislikes and jealousies would be cherished. They must have long since felt that they were a people held in subjection. They could naturally ask, "how long does Spain mean to consider us as appendages to her monarchy, as slaves fastened to the wheels of her chariot to swell her vanity and pomp? Are we to be colonies forever? Must we renounce all hope that we may claim to some of the honors of our beloved native soil? That we may be permitted to improve and ornament the birth place of our ancestors, our own homes, the only country which possesses our affections, the residence of our friends and relations? Are we to be restricted in all our enterprises by strangers who come to us as it were from another planet, who have no ties amongst us, and are indifferent to the prosperity and improvement of our country?—Shall we tamely submit to these task-mas-

ters who will not permit us to use our own, and who carry away the fruits of our industry we know not wither?" The only answer that could be made by the oppressor, would be short and simple, "I have the power." This is denied. The madness, the pride, the obstinacy of Spain, is not yet satisfied, *but the world is satisfied that a people who can defend themselves for ten years, will be able to defend themselves forever.*

The policy of Spain necessarily tended to create, and to increase this deep-rooted enmity. Its government would soon be considered as an odious usurpation. The most pleasing subject of the thoughts and conversation of the colonists, would be their liberation from this political bondage. They would look to the day which would bring about this so much desired event, with something like religious devotion. There is no thing more natural than the prevalence of such wishes. Even in extensive monarchies which have the advantage of contiguity, or which have but slight separations, there is a constant tendency to fall by their own weight. In Cicero's orations against Verres, we have a fine picture of the thousand impositions to which the remote provinces must necessarily be subject; the almost irresponsible vice roys, governors, and sub-agents, sent to govern or rather rob, excite endless vexations. Nothing can remedy the want of a centre of power, an original fountain of authority, of their own. A country thus separated, without a government of its own, is a world without a sun. The distance from the metropolis renders it impossible to have feelings in common with it, or but few. No empire, therefore, of extensive territory, and particularly when separated by Oceans, can be of long duration unless divided into separate states, each possessing its own centre of power to which the sympathy, passions and interests of the people are attracted. Besides this distance from the metropolis, which rendered it impossible for the people of America to have this community of feeling with the Europeans, and which enabled the imported governors and dignitaries to practice their abuses with impunity

they were separated by an Ocean of a thousand leagues. By placing America at such a distance from Europe, nature seems to have forbidden the idea of rendering them dependencies, plantations, or appendages of petty European states. The king of Brazil acted a wise part in transporting his court and government to his American possession, and converting the ancient seat of empire into a province; his American possession had grown too considerable to remain as a distinct colony; and although his form of government is not such as we should prefer to see generally prevail in America, it is yet much better than if he had attempted to retain them as colonies. He must, however, hasten to identify his interests with those of America—he must cease to be European—he must escape from the trammels of European politics, or he will find his position an uneasy one. I should be glad to see the breach between him and Spain still further widened, and at the same time a good healthy rejection of the interference of the allies in the affairs of America. The royal family of Spain would have acted wisely for its own interests in transporting itself to Mexico, and even George the third might have retained his American colonies, and by this time have been master of the new world, had he transferred his crown from the Island of Great Britain to the American continent.

Spain has been well aware of this disposition or tendency to separation on the part of the colonies, and to establish governments of their own. She knew that the colonial state was a forced one, and too unnatural to last for any great length of time. She had had, every where, frequent indications of the dispositions of the people which she could not mistake. They were gradually becoming ripe for a separation in spite of all the precautions she could devise to retard this so much dreaded state. An event, however, in which she took some share, (actuated no doubt by the desire of being freed from her ambitious neighbors, the English) served, contrary to her expectations, to hasten this maturity. This was the successful emancipation of the United States. To avoid one evil she

encouraged another even more pernicious.—Her colonies could not behold, without uneasiness, the full enjoyment of the blessings of self-government and of free constitution, in adjoining colonies. The imprisoned are tormented by the desire to escape, as much by the natural love of liberty, as by the sight of others in the enjoyment of it. The precautions of Spain for the preservation of her colonies were increased, and their dissatisfaction increased in the same proportion.—All the pains which were taken to prevent the introduction of liberal principles into her colonies were in vain; the importation of goods may be prohibited, but thoughts will find their way like the rays of light; it is as vain to forbid the spreading of knowledge, as to forbid the sun to shine. The true principles of liberty which have once escaped abroad, can never be reconsigned to the tomb of secrecy. These principles shook Europe to its centre, and although restrained at length in some measure they are still silently working their way. They found their way at last to the more natural climes of Southern America; and we have seen that in America these principles have been invariably connected with the establishment of independence. *Formerly a revolution indicated little more than a change of masters, it now means the establishment of free-government.* The unexampled prosperity of the United States, the knowledge of which could not be concealed from the colonists, furnished the aliment to keep alive the fire which had been thus lighted up—their triumph over all their enemies, and their conquest of all their difficulties at last, must render this fire unextinguishable. The daring enterprise and the intelligence of our citizens, who continually found their way into the Spanish colonies, in spite of all the guards which the most watchful jealousy could establish, gave rise to reflections in the colonists which they had not before conceived. For twenty-five years before the revolutions of South America took place, there was a slow but progressive state of preparation for this momentous occurrence. It is, therefore, a mistake to suppose that the separation

of the colonies was a revolt produced by an unpremeditated and accidental event—a sudden and passing storm which would soon be over—it was in fact the natural consummation of what had been long and gradually preparing—hastened by accidental circumstances, but not occasioned by them.

There is nothing which tends so much to check the sympathy we should be disposed to give the Southern Americans, in their present interesting struggle, as the prevailing idea that they are totally unfit for self-government; a character which we bestow, without discrimination, to all, although there is by no means a uniformity in the moral state of the different colonies. This is a topic of which their enemies have availed themselves, unfortunately, with great success. They are represented without distinction or discrimination, as in a state of extreme ignorance and debasement, (a state by the by, which ought to cover the Spaniard with shame) without any kind of information, and without morals, lazy, inconstant, worthless, and at the same time violent, jealous, and cruel, composed of heterogeneous casts, likely to be split into separate factions, and if left to themselves, to be engaged in the most bloody civil wars. In fact no pains have been spared to represent them in the most hateful and disgusting colors, and there are many of us who now take it for granted that they are the most despicable of the human race. Let us for a moment inquire by whom is this indiscriminate character bestowed? It is given either by their bitterest enemies or by those who are unacquainted with them, or whose opportunities have enabled to see them only in the most unfavorable light. Persons who have never seen a Southern American are in the habit of condemning them all by the wholesale, as stupid, depraved, and worthless. Notwithstanding all this, if we consult the enlightened travellers, who have visited those countries, we will find that they all concur in bearing testimony of their native intelligence, and of the number of well informed, and well educated people they found there. But is it for us to repeat or believe such slan-

ders? We should recollect the character which until lately, was charitably given to us throughout Europe, and we should hesitate before we condemn a people whom we have had no opportunity of correctly estimating. Until the American revolution, it was a fashionable opinion, extremely agreeable to European vanity, that we degenerated in the new world, and if not continually renewed by European intelligence, would be in danger of losing the faculty of reason. How long since this slander has been refuted? There are places where it is believed even now; yet the enlightened who knew that the true dignity of human character does not depend upon climate or soil, but on the liberty and freedom of government, as necessary as the sun and air to plants, foretold to what we should be, when left to ourselves. "Why is it," asked an eloquent orator, "that the slave looks quietly on the spot where Leonidas expired? The nature of man has not changed, but Sparta has lost the government which her liberty could not survive." Man is every where a noble and lofty being, and if the burthen which bows him to the earth, be taken away, if the slavish bands in which he is fastened are burst, he will suddenly rise with ease to the natural standard of his character. Our enemies in Europe, are still in the habit, in spite of the proofs we have given, both in peace and war, of representing us as degenerate, at least as incapable of any thing great. These things we know to be the slander of malevolence and envy, repeated by ignorance and prejudice; may we not in charity suppose that all we have heard of the Southern Americans is not true?

The standing topic of our enemies during our eventful struggle for independence, was our supposed incapacity for self-government. They represented us as being, in general, an uninformed people, our distance from the metropolis, from the sun of knowledge, rendering it impossible for us to know any thing, and therefore incapable of making any good use of our independence, even if it were possible for us to gain it; they said we were restless and factious, and would

either fall into a state of horrible anarchy, or from our intestine divisions become a prey to the ambition of military chiefs. Nothing of all this happened, or was likely to happen. It is lamentable to see the proneness of the human mind to form opinions without data or experience; or to form general theories from a few isolated facts. It is a source of a thousand vexations in politics, in science, in morals, and in philosophy. It is this bigotry of opinion which forms the greatest barrier to the march of the human mind.—The ignorant and the arrogant will ever believe, *that what they do not know to exist, does not exist.* I was once asked by a foreigner why no books of original composition were ever published in this country.—For this simple reason, I replied, because you have never read them. We pronounce upon the character of the South Americans, we declare them to be deficient in all those qualities which we most prize, not because we know them, but because we do not. It is thus that the vain and contemptible African or Asiatic sovereign, pronounces the European to be an inferior race—in a state of ignorance and barbarity.

TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

*Fellow citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives,*

Nearly two years have elapsed since the rise of the last session of the legislature, the early part of which was marked by the most melancholy and afflicting dispensations of Providence. The epidemic which raged with violence, in different parts of the state, carrying with it frequently death, was well calculated to produce distress and alarm; and some of the honorable members of the last legislature, I am sorry to say, now are no more. With the approach of spring the malady disappeared, since which our citizens have enjoyed a remarkable share of good health. That scourge was followed by an unusual drought in the summer of the same year, which threatened a greater scarcity than had been ever witnessed in the country. In this state of things the citizens resorted to the most rigid rules of economy, and surely our thanks are due to Providence for bringing us through these scenes of disease and threatened famine, and not less so, for conferring on us at this time the most propitious season for the industrious husbandman, that has occurred since the first settling of this country. Our acknowledgments of gratitude are likewise due for the blessings we enjoy in religious, civil, and political liberty, for public peace and domestic happiness, for his magnanimous design in the universal propagation of the gospel, for the present prosperous situation of our

state and country, for the increased state of literature and literary institutions, for the prosperous state of the liberal and mechanic arts, domestic manufactures and internal improvement.

In compliance with an act of the last general assembly, authorising the executive to appoint a commissioner to attend the legislature of Kentucky, for the purpose of adjusting the difference between the two states relative to Walker's line, Parry W. Humphreys, esq. was appointed and as I deem it necessary to lay the whole correspondence, with the documents connected therewith, before your honorable body, I will just remark at this time, the mission resulted in a total disagreement on the part of Kentucky to the propositions made by the state of Tennessee, and as the act subsequently passed by the legislature of that state, was not bottomed on any of the provisions contained in the law of this state, I beg leave to refer your honorable body for explanation of the transaction to my circular letter addressed to the members of the last general assembly, which is prefixed to the laws of Kentucky. Much time has been consumed, and considerable expense incurred by endeavoring to adjust this matter, hitherto without effect. I cannot, however, under present circumstances, hesitate to say, in my opinion that the breach is lessened by the proposition made by Kentucky, in which it is proposed that Walker's line shall be the established boundary between the two states from where it strikes Tennessee river to the mouth of Obed's river. Hence there appears little reason to doubt, that if you should deem it expedient to close with the proposition of Kentucky and ask the adoption of Walker's line from the mouth Obed's river to Cumberland Gap, it would be acceded to, which would quiet the inhabitants of both states who reside near the line, but if Kentucky should still adhere to her present proposition, in extending the like from Tennessee river to the Mississippi in the latitude of 36 degrees and 30 minutes it will be for the legislature to say, on that as on all other points, how far it can be met on principles of justice. From the long standing and nature of this unhappy difference, I must suppose it to be one of those cases in which to do justice to both parties, mutual concessions ought to be made.

Conceiving it due to myself, and not wholly uninteresting to my fellow citizens, I will take the liberty of stating the course I have pursued in relation to the extinguishment of the Cherokee claim to land within the limits of this state. In December, 1815, I empowered the senators of this state, J. Williams and G. W. Campbell, esquires, to negotiate a treaty with a Cherokee deputation, then at Washington City, for lands on the north of Tennessee river. The commissioners had an audience with the chiefs, explained the views of their government, but were answered that the power they possessed did not authorise them to dispose of the land in question. Thus the negotiation ended at that time, but was renewed by the president of the United States, and instructions given to hold the treaty at the Cherokee agency on the 20th July, 1816. Anxious to avail my country of every opportunity to promote its interest, I called on colonel John Williams (being more convenient to the agency than Mr. Campbell) to attend the treaty, under his former appointment, in company with myself. The treaty continued fifteen days in which time the views of the general government were fully ex-

plained and the claims of the state of Tennessee urged by every fair argument in our power, though at last unavailing. I then determined on making a third attempt, and obtained the favor of general Jackson to renew the proposition which he made at Turkey Town, where the Indians, as if with a view to elude the subject, suggested the plan of exchanging land. Thus the matter rested until the 20th June last, when a treaty was opened under the direction of the United States by generals Jackson and Meriwether, and myself. The object of this treaty was to carry into effect certain propositions made by Mr. Jefferson, when president of the United States, founded on an application to him by a regular deputation of the Cherokee nation in January, 1809, the object of which was to give permission to as many of the Cherokees as might chuse to remove west of the Mississippi, who should receive a tract of country there proportioned to their numbers, with the whole Cherokee nation, for which they were to give an equal quantity of land to the U. S. out of the Cherokee country. This agreement has received the sanction of the Cherokee nation, as well those who have, as those who have not removed. The census of the nation is by positive stipulation to be taken in June next, for the purpose of enabling the contracting parties to adjust the quantity of land to be exchanged. A just proportion of the land thus to be acquired will fall within the state of Tennessee, prior to the next stated meeting of the legislature from which a question will naturally arise whether the interest of the state would be most promoted by leaving the subject to form the necessity of a called session, with the expenses incident hereto, or to enact laws in anticipation of the event at the present session. If you should prefer the latter, I earnestly recommend to the wisdom of your honorable body the enacting of such laws, as in their operation will best guard the poor against the watchful speculator, and at the same time act consistent with our engagements with the United States and North Carolina. To effect the object I would propose that after the lands are disencumbered and liable to the disposition of the state, that proclamation be made once a week by the public printer, for at least three months, preceding the day on which entries may be made, and to declare in positive terms that all entries which have been previously made shall be null and void to all intents and purposes, besides inflicting such penalties as you may think proper, on such persons as should disregard or violate these provisions.

It has been with no inconsiderable concern, that I have for many years witnessed the hardships and injustice of withholding from a large portion of our fellow-citizens the possession of land acquired equally as fairly and honorably as any others in the nation, with no other object than to serve the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians for a hunting ground. The subject, however, to which I beg leave to invite your particular attention, is the Chickasaw claim which contains from five to seven millions of acres, bounded on the east by Tennessee river, on the west by the Mississippi, and includes all the land from north to south across the state, and from the best information I have been able to obtain, nearly one half of the land has been located and the greater part granted, from thirty to forty years ago, and at a time when North Carolina possessed the sovereign right, long antecedent to the act of cession made

to the United States: and that she did possess the right to dispose of these lands is clear from the acceptance by the United States of that cession. The United States as I am advised, have granted in due form 640 acres, on which the town of Pulaski, the seat of justice of Giles county, is established, and in many other respects have acted as though they held those lands by regular title. If then the United States possess a fee simple estate in the vacant land derived from North Carolina, it will follow, that the officers and soldiers of the army have the most indisputable title to those lands granted to them. If the subject of right to dispose of those lands be conceded, as being at the time vested in North Carolina, no question can arise except as to the possession which appears to be settled down by existing treaties made at a time, when perhaps the measures were justified by necessity and policy; but if such was then the fact, no pretext seems now to exist. We are at peace, both at home and abroad, and the weight of the American arm, is competent to the protection of her citizens, as well in person as property. I have brought this subject before your honorable body, conceiving it to be one of very great dignity and interest to the state, and I indulge the hope, that it will receive that weight of character, in form of a remonstrance to congress, it so justly merits.

The subject of the memorial presented by the legislature of North Carolina, to congress at their last session, will merit your attention. The consideration of the subject was postponed by congress—the documents and proceedings on which, will in due time be laid before you. At present, I will only express a hope, that the charges made in that memorial against the state may be met in a spirit of amity and compromise, and yet with a due regard to the interest of the state of Tennessee.

In the course of the last winter I attempted to procure a statement of the quantity of the circulating and unsatisfied land warrants, and also the quantity of land fit for cultivation that remained unappropriated, by applying to the principal surveyors of the several districts throughout the state, for a statement of the number of entries (with the quantity contained therein,) made in each year, in their respective offices from the opening thereof up to that time. The commissioners of East and West Tennessee were also called on for a report of the gross amount, of warrants issued by their respective boards, and I owe it to these respective officers (with the exception of two whose reports have not come to hand) to say, that those reports were furnished with dispatch, and in strict conformity with the plan submitted. These reports were forwarded to James B. Reynolds, esquire, at that time a member of congress from this state, with a view of having them laid before that body; but whether they reached him too late in the session to be acted upon or how they were disposed of, I have not been advised.—Impressed with a consciousness of the difficulties of obtaining correct information, and sensible that many defects attend the course I have pursued I deem it my duty to lay the subject before the legislative guardians of the people, as one, which, in a collateral point of view, may justly merit their attention, when taken in connexion with our landed relations with North Carolina, and the general government. The documents in my possession as well as any information I may have, will, if required, be cheerfully furnished.

I will submit for your consideration the propriety of turning your attention to improving the navigation of our rivers, either by incorporating navigation companies, for a definite number of years, with the right to charge toll, or by such other means as your wisdom may suggest. Frequent attempts have been made in former years to commence this highly important work, which were generally met by the negative voice of those who appeared to think that they represented the farming interest exclusively, urging that none were to be benefitted but the mercantile class of our citizens. The objection must at this time be unavailing, for by recurring to facts, it will be seen that the farmers particularly in the western part of the state participate very largely in the advantages at present derived from the navigation of our rivers, in the exportation of their surplus produce to market. The growth and prosperity of our country I have ever believed materially depends on a safe outlet for our surplus produce, and an easy commercial intercourse with our neighbors; every facility, then ought to be afforded that would tend to the furtherance of these objects. To shew the increasing importance of this subject, I will submit a statement of the gross amount of produce, so far as accurate information has been obtained, exported from the state during the present season. I feel great satisfaction, in exhibiting this statement, not that I am unconscious of its bearing very little comparison with that of many other states in the union, but when we attach to its importance these facts, that we are yet an infant people composed of from two to three hundred thousand souls, and that these products, are the labors of our fellow citizens in the year next succeeding the termination of the war with Great Britain, and who were amongst the last retiring from the field.

The object of improving rivers and public roads ought not to be considered exclusively in a pecuniary point of view, for in addition to commercial facilities, they, by a concurrence of interesting circumstances, invite us to associate with each other, by which we become more intimately acquainted, our interest cemented, and our social ties every way strengthened.

In pursuance of the act of the last session, authorising the executive to borrow money in case it became necessary to meet the instalment due from the state to the bank, I have directed the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars to be borrowed at three different times, which could not be reimbursed by the treasurer, for want of funds, until Friday last.

The directors of the Banks chartered at Jonesboro' and Franklin, have given notice that their respective banks are about to commence operations, and desired to know whether the state would take the stock reserved for her in the charter; my answer to the directors at Jonesborough, was such as I conceived the existing state of the treasury, connected with other reasons, imperiously demanded. As I intend to lay the correspondence before you, I will forbear to make any comments, but would beg leave to recommend a review of the law organizing those banks and let it be distinctly understood, whether the executive, as the agent of the state, is bound to make her a subscriber to each of those incorporated banks, and if this be his duty, it will then be necessary to create a fund, from which the requisite resources can be drawn to meet those engage-

ments for which the existing laws have made no provision.

I beg leave to invite your attention to an act entitled "an act to provide for the payment of the state and county taxes," passed November 13th, 1815. There are abundant reasons to believe that the motives, which influenced the legislature in enacting this law, were honorable and such as to them appeared to be sanctioned by sound policy. In its operation it has had the effect of burthening the treasury with a description of notes, some of which were not even at par with current notes or silver in any section of the Union. By this law, the crippled credit of those notes was supported to the manifest prejudice of our citizens, who held honest claims against the state. From these remarks, gentlemen, I refer you to the before recited act, to say how far it is entitled to a place in the revenue laws of your state.

A number of vacancies have occurred in the different offices in the state, since the adjournment of the last general assembly, which have been filled by temporary appointments that will expire with the end of the present session. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Overton, one of the judges of the supreme court of errors and appeals, has been filled by the appointment of Robert Whyte, esq. The vacancy occasioned by the death of judge Cooke, in the same court, has been filled by John Haywood, esq. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Kelly, esq. judge of the 1st circuit, is filled by Thomas Emmerson, esq. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James C. Mitchell, esq. solicitor general of the 2d circuit, is filled by John Wilkinson, esq. In the 3d circuit William B. Martin, esq. is appointed solicitor general vice John Catron, esq. resigned: William C. Myratt, esq. has been appointed commissioner for East Tennessee, vice Robert H. Adams, esq. resigned. The vacancy occasioned by the expiration of col. Williams' term of service as senator in congress, was filled by the reappointment of that gentleman in the called session of the senate in March last. The vacancy occasioned by the insanity of George Poyzer, notary public, for West Tennessee, is filled by Washington Perkins.—The vacancy occasioned by the death of John MacCormick, notary public for East Tennessee, is filled by James Kennedy, sen'r.

I am well aware that these offices are considered of the highest dignity and interest to the state, and I assure you, they are filled under that solemn impression, and with a full view of the great responsibility which could not fail to attach to the exercise of a power, that under all other circumstances, is confided to the collected wisdom of the state; and while I indulge in expressing my thankfulness to the divine benefactor, for his benign interposition, I am not unmindful of the great obligation I am under to my fellow citizens for their apparent approbation: and I also derive much satisfaction from learning, that the different officers in the discharge of their duties, have realized the highest expectations of many of my fellow citizens.

The duty of filling these appointments permanently, devolves on your honorable body, and it affords me sincere pleasure to know, that in your aggregate capacity, you possess a knowledge of the wishes and interest of the people, which cannot fall to the lot of any one man—it also tends to lessen the embarrassment and responsibility which

I have experienced, particularly in the appointment of Mr. Emerson, who resides out of the circuit for which he has been appointed. Prior to his appointment I had made four different unsuccessful applications to gentlemen of the bar, in the first circuit, and in fact, three of the courts in the circuit were adjourned by the sheriffs of the respective counties to the manifest inconvenience and injury of the suitors.

This state of things, I have no doubt, was produced in part by an aversion of long standing to executive appointments. How far this prejudice will be seconded on this occasion forms no part of my business or inquiry, it is a sufficient guarantee that your interest and happiness are both identified with that of your fellow citizens, and that you cannot injure the one without a violation of the other.

Experience shows plainly the necessity of making some amendment to the present law regulating the circuit court system, by authorising the appointment of some gentleman of the bar of skill and integrity to decide on all causes depending in any of the courts, in which the judge is disqualified to sit, with an equal compensation to what is now, by special law, given for similar services in the supreme courts.

I have received three boxes containing the laws and journals of congress with many other valuable state papers—the inconsiderable expense of transportation has been paid, and the secretary of state will present to you the amount—who has by order of a resolution of the last general assembly transmitted a copy of the acts of that session to the executive of each state and territory in the Union. Many of which have made the exchange reciprocal, and sent on copies of their acts which are now in the secretary's office, subject to your disposition. I will, however, take the liberty to observe, that there are from two to three hundred copies of the acts of congress of 1807—8, containing all the Indian treaties made about that time, which will be interesting to the people of Tennessee. With respect to these and all others of which there is a redundancy in the office I beg leave to recommend that an equal distribution be made amongst the different counties composing the state.

I have deemed it my duty to submit the foregoing measures for consideration and decision, with a hope that you will perceive they have been dictated with a due respect to personal feeling as well as for the high station you occupy. Subjects of minor importance will be submitted occasionally through the session, and documents connected with those already before you will be forwarded without loss of time; from which, in your deliberate wisdom, you can readily judge how far they are calculated to promote the general welfare of the state, and thus far, I entertain the highest expectation, they will receive your sanction.

The framers of the constitution with an eye generally to make the different apartments of government operate as a check upon each other, have in this instance seemingly associated the legislative and executive departments so far, as to authorise the head of the latter to recommend to and confer with the former. But to the honor of those who laid the chief corner stone of our political happiness, it is due to say, they wisely withheld the negative voice of the executive in the formation of laws, and exclusively confided it to the discretion of the legislature. Notwithstanding,

so far as my limited information or power may be useful, you will always find a cheerful co-operation in whatever may tend to promote the interests of the citizens of Tennessee, and permit me here to solicit in return, the pleasure and advantage of your constant aid and good will.

For myself, I should be devoid of gratitude and generous feeling, if I did not act and feel as the warm and decided friend of the people whose suffrage has not been more the support of my juvenile days, than of my more advanced years. I became a citizen of the state at a very early period of life and my advances toward promotion has not more than kept pace with the continued confidence of my fellow citizens, at whose call I again assume the functions of the high office I now fill; and although conscious of my own incapacity, will place my reliance on an unerring hand, to guide me through the arduous duties to an honorable and happy result to my countrymen, from whose candor and liberal indulgence, on all former occasions I have experienced the most unlimited confidence and personal good will. To merit a continuance of which I trust will always be my polar star through life.

JOSEPH MC MINN.

Knorrville, September 15th, 1817.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

ADJT. AND INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Oct. 1, 1817.

The proceedings of a general court martial, convened by general order of August 27, 1817, having embraced points heretofore considered doubtful by some gentlemen, the following extracts from the records are deemed important to the military service.

ADJT. AND INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Aug. 27, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER.

A general court martial will assemble at Davis's hotel in the city of Washington, on Wednesday the tenth of September next, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The court will be composed as follows, viz:—

Col. Wm. King, 4th Infantry, President.

MEMBERS.

Col. G. E. MITCHELL, *Corps of Art.*
Lt. Col. W. K. ARMISTEAD, *Eng.*
Lt. Col. J. V. BALL, 1st *Inf.*
Lt. Col. G. ARMISTEAD, *Corps of Art.*
Lt. Col. W. LAWRENCE, 8th *Inf.*
Lt. Col. R. JONES, *Corps of Art.*

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Maj. J. M. DAVIS, *Staff.*
Maj. W. S. McDONALD, *Staff.*

A judge advocate will be appointed, and further instructions will be given, through the president of the court, in after orders. By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

ADJT. AND INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sept. 3, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER.

Samuel Wilcocks, esq. is appointed special judge advocate of the general court martial, of which col. William King is president, ordered to convene in this city on the 10th inst.

The judge advocate will arraign the prisoner for trial, will furnish charges and evidence in support of the same, and be accountable to the court for all the proper details.

Should a prosecutor and counsel appear, their wishes will be submitted to the court through the judge advocate. When the court has finished its proceedings, the records will be delivered to the judge advocate, and the president will report to this office for orders. By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

September 11, 1817.—The court met pursuant to adjournment.

The judge advocate stated to the court, that he was prepared to take up the case of lieutenant colonel Franklin Wharton, of the marine corps. A doubt being suggested, whether a court composed exclusively of army officers was competent to the trial of a member of the marine corps, the court was cleared for deliberation.

The judge advocate gave it as his opinion that the court had competent jurisdiction in the case; but the question being considered of importance, and the members not being satisfied, it was finally determined that the judge advocate should, through the War Department, solicit the opinion of the attorney general on the point at issue, and the court adjourned, to meet the next day at ten o'clock.

September 12.—The court met pursuant to adjournment.

The judge advocate laid before the court the following correspondence:

GEORGE GRAHAM, esquire, Acting Sec'y of War.

SIR—A doubt has arisen with the general court martial, of which colonel W. King is president, whether that court is competent to try lieutenant colonel Wharton of the marine corps, inasmuch as the court martial is not a mixed court, composed of army officers associated with officers of the marine corps, as appears to them necessary by the sixty-eighth article of war.

The court is desirous to have the opinion of the attorney general on this point.

I am, with respect, Your obedient servant, SAMUEL WILCOCKS, special judge advocate.

Washington, September 11, 1817.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

September 11, 1817.—SIR—On the receipt of your letter of this date, I immediately submitted the question therein stated to the attorney general, and have now the honor to enclose you his opinion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary of War.

SAMUEL WILCOCKS, esquire

Special judge advocate.

I am of opinion, that, under the 68th article of war, it rests with the sound discretion of the proper department of the government, whether to summon officers of the marines in the constitution of a court martial for the trial of a lieutenant colonel of the marine corps, or wholly to pass them by; nor do I know of any act of congress, or other law, authorising a different construction of it.

RICHARD RUSH, Attorney general.

September 11, 1827.

The court being cleared, after due deliberation, determined that they had no jurisdiction of the case.

The judge advocate stating that he had no further business for the court, the court adjourned sine die.

WM. KING, Col, 4th inf.

President.

Samuel Wilcocks, special Judge Advocate.

Washington, September 12, 1817.

The proceedings of the court martial lately ordered for the trial of lieutenant colonel Wharton, having been submitted to the President, he is of opinion, that by the organization of the corps of marines, any officer of that corps may be tried by officers belonging to the military establishment of the United States, and, therefore, disapproves the decision of the court, nevertheless, in as much as officers of that corps may by law be members of the court, and it is presumed that some may be found to whom no insurmountable objection is applicable, and as he is willing not to press a question on the existing court against the opinion it has given, especially as it may be avoided without the establishment of a precedent in favor of such opinion, he directs that some officers of the marine corps, as well as others of the army, be added to the court for the trial of the said officer.

JAMES MONROE.

September 19, 1817.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 19, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER—Colonel T. S. Jesup, of the third infantry, major Richard Smith, of the marine corps, major J. M. Davis, of the general staff, and captain Robert Wainwright, of the marine corps, are detailed as members of the general court martial, of which colonel King is president, directed to convene in this city by general order of the 27th of August last.

Major William McDonald is relieved as a supernumerary of the court, and will report at this office. The court will convene, organize, and proceed to business accordingly, at Davis's hotel, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

By order, D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

September 20, 1817.

The court met, pursuant to the above order.

Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Wharton, of the Marine corps, was then arraigned by the Judge Advocate, on the following charges and specifications.

Charges, and specifications of charges, presented against lieutenant colonel Franklin Wharton, commandant of the marine corps, by brevet major Archibald Henderson, of the same corps.

CHARGE I.

Neglect of duty.

Specification 1. In that he never has, within the last two years, or at any former period, taken command of any parade of the marine corps.

Specification 2. In that he never has, within the last two years, or at any former period taken command in the field of any part of the marine corps.

Specification 3. In that he never has, within the last two years, or at any former period, in the uniform of the corps, reviewed or inspected any part of the marine corps, either at the headquarters of the corps, or at any of the navy-yards, where guards of the marine corps were stationed.

Specification 4. In that he has neglected, notwithstanding repeated applications from captain Robert D. Wainwright, to give such an order as would justify that officer in carrying into execution the sentences of a court martial, convened by order of lieutenant colonel Wharton, of the date of the 26th October, 1816, at the marine barracks, Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the 11th

Nov. 1016, whereby two private soldiers, Peter Hull and John Cordwell, have been unjustly and oppressively kept in confinement beyond the period of their sentences by the court martial, and whereby those sentences remained unexecuted on the 8th June, 1817.

Specification 5. In that Peter Moore, a private soldier in the marine corps, has been unnecessarily and oppressively kept in confinement at the marine barracks, Charlestown, Massachusetts, in consequence of no notice having been taken by lieutenant colonel Wharton of a report made by captain Wainwright, on the 18th March, 1817, of the voluntary surrender of said Peter Moore, on the 3d of that month, as a deserter, and in consequence of which the said Peter Moore still remained in confinement on the 8th June, 1817.

CHARGE II.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1. In that, notwithstanding it was communicated to him that his military character had been assailed in its tenderest point, in consequence of the course, at the time of the capture of the city of Washington by the enemy, he did decline, and has ever since declined, (though communications have been made to him to the same effect, of late date,) to take any effectual measures to put a stop to reports so highly injurious to his own character, and of such great disadvantage to the corps under his command.

Specification 2. In that, on or about the 14th of April last, he did use harsh and ungentlemanlike language towards John Hall, esquire, at that time a major in the marine corps, in these words; that he was a liar.

Specification 3. In that he did subsequently refuse to make satisfactory reparation to the said John Hall, esquire, for having used towards him such harsh and ungentleman like language.

ARCH. HENDERSON.

Brevet Major Marines.

Washington, 27th Aug. 1817.

The prisoner was then asked by the judge advocate whether he was guilty of the matter of accusation; to which he replied that he was not guilty.

The prisoner objected to the first and third specifications of the second charge, as being too loose and general; but did not object to any amendment being made in this stage of the business by the judge advocate, as the prosecutor, who declined making any amendment.

The court, on deliberation, determined that no evidence should be given under the first and third specifications of the second charge, because they were too general.

A motion was made by the court to exclude all the evidence under the second specification of the second charge, which was overruled; but they determined to receive no evidence of any occurrence that did not take place within two years before the order for convening this court.—The prisoner regretted the decision of the court on this point, as he did not object to any evidence as to the occurrences that took place beyond two years from the date of the order for convening this court.

September 20.

On reconsidering the motion in relation to the 2d specification of the 2d charge, it was determined that, as the specification contained no mi-

litary offence, the court would receive no evidence in support of it.

22d September, 1817.

The court being cleared, after mature deliberation, find the prisoner not guilty of the first charge and the five specifications under that charge.

The court, therefore, honorably acquit the prisoner, lieutenant colonel Franklin Wharton.

WM. KING, Col. 4th Inf.

President.

SAML. WILCOCKS,

Special Judge Advocate.

ADJT. & INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 1, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER.

The President having approved the sentence of the court, lieutenant colonel Wharton is honorably acquitted, and the court martial is dissolved.

By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

RUSSIA.

Livonia, Aug. 2.—The American squadron under commodore Chauncey, just quitted our shores, after having made considerable purchases of articles of luxury. The Americans have almost emptied our magazines of alabaster and marble, as well as our shops of perfumery and fashions.

GERMANY.

Carlsbad.—A convention consisting of M. Le count Cappel D'Istria, M. Lamb, M. Le count D. Caraman, the prince of Metternich, and the prince of Hadenburg, will soon take place at Carlsbad.—It is believed that these diplomatic personages will occupy themselves with the Spanish Colonies, and with the discussions between Spain and Portugal. All the powers appear animated with the desire of maintaining a general peace.

TURKEY.

Vienna, Aug. 9.—News from the Levant has caused here the greatest sensation. News of the violent death of the famous partizan Czerny Georges, formerly chief of the Servian insurrection against the Ottoman Porte. This extraordinary man was a native of Albania, had served in the Austrian army as a subaltern by his family name of Petro Petrovitch. His personal bravery had raised him to be a chief of a warlike nation. He left his seat at Kainsnow, a small town in Bessarabia, to go to Belgrade for the final arrangement of the frontiers of his dominion. The commandant of this city who had spies upon all his occasions caused him to be arrested and tried. He was found guilty of treason to the Turkish government, decapitated, and his head sent to Constantinople, with those of two of his principal adherents. We are informed that strong fermentation exists in Servia: the tragical death of Georges cannot but augment it.

ENGLAND.

London, August 20.—The reports of a congress at Carlsbad and rumors of jealousies and misunderstandings between Great-Britain, Russia and Spain are no longer listened to with attention. The contradictions given to them by government, through the medium of the ministerial papers and the friends of government, have succeeded in putting them altogether at rest; but notwithstanding the

pledges of government on the occasion, the funds fail to regain the confidence they lately possessed prior to the rumors in question being in circulation.—The account day for August (the 27th inst.) fast approaches, which is considered to make against the rise.

Perpetual Motion.—The perpetual motion, so long sought for in vain, appears capable of being effected through the medium of galvanism. A French physician has in his cabinet two galvanic piles, sixteen inches high, which alternately attract a pretty heavy beam. The continued oscillation of the beam gives motion to a pendulum which has never stopped for the last three years. The physician is now endeavoring to give this movement an isochronism which may render it more useful. Ministerial paper.

Colonel Ponsonby, wounded at Waterloo, has lately published a letter in which he gives an account in a very interesting manner what happened to him during twenty hours while he lay on the field of battle. A French officer who not being able to convey off the field the English colonel on account of express orders against carrying off any officer, French or foreign, stopped however to place him in a more commodious position, and gave him the last drop which remained of his brandy. Colonel Ponsonby thinks he owes his life to this officer and regrets very much that he could not learn his name nor to what corps he belonged, as he was dressed simply in a blue riding coat.

It will be seen by the following that the affairs of Spanish America, excite no little interest in England.

London, August.—Whether the courts of Madrid and Petersburg are carrying on any negotiations, which have for their object the gratuitous or purchased aid of the latter, to assist in subjugating the American insurgents, is, as an abstract question, a matter of little moment to England. It will be time enough to feel alarm, when we know there is danger, and the danger cannot be understood, till it takes a form and character which may be defined. To fret our energies away in teasing interference upon every rumor which floats along the tide of each day's speculation, would be a stronger indication of our vanity than of our wisdom.

Neutrality of England.—A London paper of the 12th August, says, we learn that a diplomatic agent from Spanish America to this country, arrived at Liverpool within these few days, and immediately set off for London. The object of his mission is asserted to be the obtaining from the British government a promise of neutrality. It is further stated, that the patriots are willing to grant a free trade to the English nation on the sole condition of the neutrality being strictly observed.—The king of Spain, on the other hand, is said to have called upon the governments of Europe for their active interference in the support of his dominion over the rebel colonies. We certainly cannot blame him, if as a *pis aller* he represents the interests of his brother sovereigns to be involved in the issue of this perilous contest.

CORSICA.

Corsicorum.—*Liverpool, Aug. 11.*—There is a rumor of a great discovery which has been made in Corsica. A metal hitherto unknown, of the nature of gold, and so abundant that it may be turned to the best account, has been announced with all the zeal of novelty. A complete use has already been made of this pretended metal, to

which the pompous name of Corsicorum has been given. In coming from the hands of the workmen, the Corsicorum is in fact very brilliant, and possesses a great resemblance to gold, but this resemblance soon wears off. It is easily soiled, and the reason of this is, that the metal is not pure. It is composed of copper, silver, and some other metals in small quantities. Its specific gravity is only nine, while that of gold is nineteen.—It appears that it is a compound found in Corsica.

MALTA.

The English are constructing a basin at Malta to contain a vessel of the first class.

BRAZIL.

Pernambuco.—It is said, the property of the persons engaged in the rebellion was immediately to be confiscated, and it was reported that the merchants who had smuggled gun-powder into Pernambuco during the insurrection, would be laid under a very heavy fine to the government.

Letters were this morning received from Pernambuco, dated the 26th June. They mention that every thing was tranquil, but trade in a very deranged state, on account of the insurrection.—One of the letters says, that the insurgents had threatened that if terms were not granted them, they would destroy the town, and murder all the Europeans.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Springfield, September 25.—During the last week, a number of waggons from the eastward, containing one hundred and forty souls passed through this town on their way to the western and southern back countries.—In the present week there have already passed eighteen or twenty waggons more, principally laden with men, women and children, and bound on the same course.

Emigration.—Within the period of a few weeks, not less, probably, than a thousand persons have passed through this village, on their way to the wilderness of the west. Of waggons literally laden with human beings, "another and still another," have followed in rapid succession. The spectacle indeed has become so common, that it has already lost all its novelty, and we begin to look upon it with about as much unconcern as we do upon a drover's trip to market. Considering the peculiar adaptation of the season to the object in view, we ought not perhaps to be surprised at the multitude of these hords; we ought rather to regret that so many of our honest yeomen should have been cajoled by the arts and finesse of land jobbers and speculators. What benefit can they rationally expect from the change? In the land whither they go, they will find all the inconveniences, with not half the comforts that are realized in New England. Storms will continue to attend them: the rude winds of heaven will still whistle around their dwellings.

Fat Cattle.—*Maximus and Magnus.*—These two famous cattle raised by Colonel Abel Chapin, of this town, were sold last week, for the sum of \$1,050, to a company of ten gentlemen, members of the "Massachusetts Society for the promotion of agriculture." On Saturday they started for Brighton, near Boston, and will probably be exhibited at the cattle show in that place, on the fourteenth and fifteenth instants.

The largest of these cattle, it is conjectured, will out weigh any of the kind raised in this or perhaps any other country. Maximus, in the month of August, 1816, weighed 2716 pounds. Since that time he has considerably increased in size and fatness, and probably will at this time exceed 3,000 pounds. The famous Durham ox raised in England, was sold at five years old for 140 pounds sterling, and in a short time after 200 pounds were offered for him—he was exhibited in a car made for the purpose, for about four years, and when slaughtered, weighed 2,604 pounds of beef, hide and tallow.

Boston—The baron Quinette de Rochemont, is now on a visit to this town. He was among the most eminent and consistent of the French revolutionists. A member of the national convention, in 1793, he was sent to arrest general Dumourier: but was delivered up by him to the Austrians; and exchanged for the daughter of Louis sixteenth, now duchess d'Angouleme. He was chosen minister of the interior, and administrator general of the communes; and after the 18th Brumaire, was made by Bonaparte, Prefect of the Somme; (in which office he continued twelve years) was created a counsellor of state, and baron of the empire. After the restoration of Napoleon, he was made a peer of France, and on the abdication of Bonaparte he was a member of the provisional government of France. After the permanent restoration of Louis, he was included in the law of the two chambers, which condemned to banishment those who voted in favor of the death of Louis sixteenth.

Treaty of Ghent. Boston, Oct. 4—The English and American commissioners, who are to decide, and the agents of the two governments who conduct the controversy relative to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, are still in session in this town.

The business of this commission is very much in advance of the others under the same treaty, which, from the greater quantity of actual surveys, could not be in so much forwardness.

At the last meeting in this town, in June, the commissioners having examined the evidence of the case, heard an argument by the agent of each government, in which was fully developed the principles and right on which each nation considered itself entitled to all the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and to Grand-Menan, in the bay of Fundy.

During the interval since the adjournment, a replication has been prepared by the agents respectively, and has now been heard by the commissioners.

In these replications, which have continued for 6 or 7 days, great efforts have been made by each of the agents to support his positions, and overthrow those of his opponent. Since the arguments are finished, the commissioners have set with closed doors, and we are unable to give any further detail of their proceedings; and we presume nothing will transpire until it shall come to the public through the government of one or the other nation.

It has often been asked, what is the value of the premises in dispute? We can reply, that the controversy involves a jurisdiction over 3 or 4000 inhabitants, a portion of country capable of forming 5 or 6 townships, a right of convenient navigation to the river St. Croix, which is of great importance to the towns on that stream, and particularly that it embraces many good harbors and

places for drying fish, which in case American vessels are excluded from the shores of Nova-Scotia, are indispensable for the prosecution of the business in that quarter.

From the well known talents and zeal of the gentlemen engaged on the American side of the question, we have no doubt that every exertion, comporting with just and honorable principles, has been made to advance the interests of the United States.—*Chronicle*.

The far famed *Cleopatra's Barge*, belonging to BENJAMIN CROWNSHIELD, of Salem, returned to that port on the 3d inst. from a voyage of pleasure. She sailed from Salem on the 29th of March last, and the Essex Register informs us that she visited the following places, viz.—Flores, Fayal, St. Michaels and Madeira, in the North Atlantic Ocean; thence to Tangier, Gibraltar, Algeziras, Malaga, Carthage, Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca; Barcelona, Marseilles, Toulon, Genoa, Leghorn, (from thence to Florence by land, through the beautiful city of Pisa) Porto Ferrajo, Port Rio, Port Longon, in the island of Elba, and Civita Vecchia (thence to Rome by land.) On leaving Civita Vecchia, for America, passed through the Straits of Bonifacio; between Corsica and Sardinia.

NEW YORK.

Agricultural Society—"We are happy to hear that preparations are making by the *Osego Agricultural Society*," to exhibit in the true Berkshire style, the Cattle show and Fair at Cooperstown, on Tuesday, 14th of October. The President's address, premiums, &c. will be delivered in a spacious church. Should the example prove successful, the excitement will become general, and the great science of agriculture will be essentially promoted, and the arts of manufacturing be encouraged.

The General MacGregor Privateer—Mr. Amos Cheney, of the fishing smack Growler, belonging to New York has given us the following information:—"On Sunday last, while Mr. C. was fishing off Block Island, he was ordered on board the Carthaginian privateer brig General MacGregor. He immediately complied, and on reaching the brig was treated politely by the officers, though rather uncivilly by the crew. After being on board about fifteen minutes, six of the privateer's men jumped into the smack's boat, and made for Block Island: at this the officers appeared much displeased and fired on them several times, to compel them to return, but were prevented from making further efforts, by the fear of a mutiny, as the crew ran aft, and forbid their firing again! The boat reached the shore without damage.—Mr. C. was detained till Tuesday morning, and had a considerable quantity of fish taken from him without receiving any compensation; the officers telling him that they had no money, not having made any thing, yet. The MacGregor is an hermaphrodite brig, pierced for fourteen guns, but mounts only six nine pounders, and is manned with sixty to seventy men. The crew are principally Americans. She cruises from Block Island to Point Judith: and the officers said they were in daily expectation of receiving supplies from Bristol, R. I.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The United States ship Ontario, captain Biddle, sailed from New York on Saturday last for South America. It is reported that J. B. Prevost, esq. has gone out in her as consul general to the Brazils.

Mr. Incedon, the celebrated London singer,

embarked at Liverpool on the 20th of August, for this city. He comes out in the ship *John & Edward*, capt. Webb.

Unica, Sept. 23.—The survey of the canal is completed from this place to Salino. Contracts have been entered into for excavating upwards of 50 miles, at a price we are told, considerably below the original estimate of the commissioners.—Although the work is but just commenced, the feasibility of accomplishing this stupendous undertaking is every day more apparent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—*Rapid Carriage.*—Six hundred thousand dollars were shipped in the steam boat at Norfolk for Baltimore, on Monday last, the 22d inst. On Thursday last, Captain Welling, of the Union Steam boat line, arrived at Philadelphia, with 450 000 dollars of the above sum which was immediately transferred to another steam boat of the Union line, and arrived at New-York yesterday. Thus from 12½ to 16½ tons of silver, were transported 470 miles in four days and a half.

Artificial Windpipe.—A gentleman was nearly suffocated by inflammation of the upper part of the windpipe (cyuanche larynche) and the operation of bronchotomy, or division of the tube, was performed close down to the breast bone. A silver tube was introduced through the wound, and he immediately breathed with freedom. Such however, was the magnitude of the original obstruction in the windpipe, that he has now breathed three months through the silver pipe, and there is, as yet, no appearance of the natural passage becoming free. The tube gives him very little uneasiness.—He eats, drinks and sleeps as well as in perfect health, but his voice and speech are gone.—(*Phil. T. American.*)

Reading, Oct. 4.—There is now upon the land of judge Rush, near Bustleton, an apple tree, that has on it three distinct growths, or crops of apples; the first ripe and fit for use; the second half grown; the third smaller, and about the size of nutmegs, the whole interspersed with a variety of blossoms in full bloom; thus indicating the approach of a fourth crop. The tree has never been grafted.

VIRGINIA.

Cheating the Revenue.—The keeper of the steam boat hotel reading room books Norfolk, has received information from an authentic source, that, a short time since, a Spanish prize schooner, called Monserrat was run on shore at Cape Look-Out light house by her prize crew, and her cargo, consisting of sugar, coffee, cocoa, bees-wax, tobacco, tortoise-shell and campeachy wood, smuggled ashore and sold, and the hull of the vessel destroyed. Her prize master, whose name is Murphy, went on to Elizabeth City, N. C. to receive the proceeds of the sales of such articles as had been sold there, and was to proceed thence to Baltimore; with the prize money. 1%o of the prize crew of the above schooner left there on Monday last for Baltimore; they had brought with them to this place, two Spanish boys; one of which, a mulatto, they attempted to sell as a slave, but the Spanish consul being made acquainted with the foregoing particulars, interfered, and had the boy released from jail, where they had confined him.

These boys both belonged to the above vessel, and state that she was captured between four and five months ago, off St. Vincent's, on her voyage

from Havanna to Malaga, by the Buenos Ayrean privateer, general San Martin, formerly the American schooner *Davy*, from Baltimore, which went out from thence as a tender to the ship *Clifton*, that carried general Carrera to Buenos Ayres.

Norfolk, October 7.—Although our district of country has not yet experienced the vivifying influence produced elsewhere by the immediate presence of the chief magistrate of the United States, we have a satisfactory assurance that it has not been overlooked in those plans of national defence which his enterprize and enlightened forecast have marked out, for the future security and embellishment of the republic.

We learn from good authority, that the president of the United States has appointed the following active and experienced officers of the corps of engineers and navy, to examine the defensible points at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, &c.

BRIG. GEN. SWIFT,	} Corps of Engineers.
BRIG. GEN. BERNARD,	
COL. M'RAE,	
MAJ. ARMISTEAD,	
CAPT. J. D. ELLIOT, U.S. NAVY.	

These gentlemen, we understand, will arrive here about the tenth instant and proceed immediately on the execution of the duties assigned to them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Yellow Fever.—*Charleston, Sept. 20.*—From the 27th July, (the first case of mortality) to the 14th inst. one hundred and forty-four persons have died of the Yellow Fever in this city.

Privateering, Charleston Sept. 12.—An hermaphrodite brig, mounting 12 long 18 pounders, calling herself the Buenos Ayrean government vessel the Congress, late the Calypso of Philadelphia, touched off our bar yesterday with her prize, a Spanish ship loaded with sugar and coffee, bound from Havanna to Cadiz. Through the politeness of the pilot that boarded her, we understand that the brig, with her prize, proceeds immediately to Amelia—and that the captain of the brig informed him that he had taken 5 other prizes during his cruise, and had ordered them all for that port.

Charleston, Oct. 1.—The bill of mortality for the week ending on Saturday last is 71, 43 of whom died of yellow fever. The whole number that have died of that fever so far as is ascertained, is probably about 210.

Oct. 2.—*The Patriots Libelled.*—Don Antonio Arcotte Villologas, consul of his majesty the king of Spain, has filed a libel in the admiralty court of Georgia, against the schooner *Camilla* and her cargo, now at Savannah, as Spanish property, "forcibly and piratically taken on the high seas, by persons having no authority to make prizes of war, or capture the property of Spanish subjects; and that no sentence or decree of condemnation hath ever been pronounced against the said vessel, goods, wares and merchandise, or any part of them."

A libel has also been filed in the same court, by J. H. Elton, commander of the United States brig *Saranac*, for and in behalf of himself, his officers and crew and of the United States, against the schooner *Iris*, and her cargo, now lying in the river of St. Mary's. The *Iris* was fitted out at New Orleans, and sailed from there for Amelia Island, about the 22d August, with a cargo of provisions and gunpowder, was armed with two carriage guns, and several of the same descrip-

tion were found concealed in her hold. She was detained by the Saranac on suspicion that she was to be employed in cruising or committing "hostilities against the subjects of his majesty the king of Spain, or against the subjects, citizens, or property of some other prince, state, colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace," contrary to an act of congress of the said United States, entitled "an act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States, passed the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen."

October 4.—A letter from St. Mary's, dated the 24th of September, received in this city, says, "that the Spaniards have given up all idea of regaining Fernandina, and have actually evacuated Amelia Island."

The Revenue schooner Gallatin, Ross commander went down to the roads on Thursday afternoon, and took from on board the Venezuelan brig of war *P. America Libre*, captain Ferrara, eight men and a boy, who were shipped at New-York, from whence she lately arrived here. The men expressed a wish to leave her. The brig has on board a major general A. G. Villeret, and sailed yesterday morning, supposed for St. Mary's.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter, dated St. Mary's, 27th September, 1817. "On Monday last the Spanish forces embarked from Amelia Island, and those on the Main took up the line of march for St. Augustine. The militia having previously returned to their homes, completely disgusted with the service of the Royalists, and have since made their place with the liberating army.

"Commodore Aury has been elected captain general, colonel Irwin commandant of the land forces, R. Hubbard, esq. governor of the two Floridas, Henry Yodge collector, and William Ogleby marshal, and every thing going on well. The prizes now in port, are two Spanish ships and two brigs, containing upwards of three thousand boxes sugar, a quantity of coffee, indigo, cochineal and specie, and a large ship is now coming in laden with sugar and hides. The whole property now afloat in these waters, is said to be worth half a million of dollars. Cash has only begun to circulate since the arrival of commodore Aury, he having loaned sufficient money for paying the troops, and for other emergencies. Salt provisions and all kind of bread stuff begins to be in demand."

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Sept. 22.—Branch of the United States' Bank.—We understand that a branch of the National Bank is to be established in this place, with a capital of \$800,000; and that it will go into operation as soon as the necessary arrangement can be made.

LOUISIANA.

Feuer at New-Orleans.—The Medical Society of New-Orleans, held a special meeting on the 19th of August, on the subject of the FEVER raging at that place, "to unite their experience, zeal and efforts, in order to stop the hydra at its birth, oppose the further progress of the evil, and draw rules preservative of public health."—The following is an extract from the report of their proceedings, as published in a New-Orleans paper, of the 27th August.

"According to scrupulous description, confirmed by several members of the meeting, who had been eye witnesses of the facts stated, the fol-

lowing pathologic phenomena were observed in different patients. All did not exist at the same time, or with an equal degree of intenseness; but the greatest part of them appeared at different epochs, and with different degrees of violence. Those morbid symptoms are, according to the report of the several members, enumerated in the following order:

"Immediately on the invasion of the disease, intense cephalalgia, the eyes injected with reddish or yellow color; acute tongue, with the point and borders scarlet red; excruciating pains in the loins; sometimes pains in the joints; the pulse rather swelled, as in inflammatory (or *angio-tenique*) fevers. 2d period.—Declining pulse, and falling into such a state of tenacity and weakness, that the arteria seems to convey only a fluid gaz; at other times the pulse much resembling its natural state; deep sighs, without any cause being assigned by the patient; *suspicious breathing*, pain, heaviness, anxieties towards the *Cardia*; slowness and hesitation on the part of the patient in answering questions. *Last period*.—Frequent *Lypothimia*, yellowness of the *Conjunctiva*, of the sides of the nostrils, of the angles of the lips; rapid progress of the *Ictera*; a yellowish line along the *Cervix* and the throat, extending next to the breast; and finally, a general jaundice; vomiting; relief apparent, but of short duration, after every vomition; *Malena* dark, black matter; *Hematemesis*, ejection of a black or ichorous blood; various Hemorrhages; spasm of the kidneys; occasional suppression of the urines; at other times parcels of blood in the same; panic, complaints of being abandoned; violet spots on the skin; death keeping pace with the apparition of the *Ictera*—preservation of strength and muscular agility until the dissolution; no loss of intellect; no comatose state; no sudden variation in the pulse which may indicate the approach of death. As for the rest, crutched *facies*, wild countenance of the patient.

"Having gathered the above exposition from the declaration of several of its members, the meeting unanimously acknowledged, that among the Fevers which have been observed of late, those which had presented the whole, or the greatest part of the symptoms mentioned in the last paragraph, were nothing else but the AMERICAN TYPHUS. It moreover ascertains, that the disease had hitherto shewn itself only in a *Sporadick* manner, more especially attacking individuals unaccustomed to the climate, and whose temper had not been used to the influence of extreme heat: those who had undergone imprudent fatigues or violent insulations; finally, those whom intemperance or melancholy affections had predisposed to their fall, and delivered up to the influence of the disease. But until now, that fever present no character of an epidemy, and much less of a contagion."

New-Orleans, Aug. 30th.—Insolence.—Yesterday a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the honorable judge LEWIS, to bring before him a man by the name of Thomas Lamb, detained on board the British government brig Beaver, then lying in this harbor. The captain refused obedience to the writ, and in half an hour after it was served, got under weigh and proceeded down the river. An order in the mean time was issued by the judge, to attach the captain, with which the deputy sheriff went along side in a boat, but being threatened to be fired upon, retired. Time will not per-

mit us to make any comment on this outrageous insolence—it might have been expected, that the sight of Jackson's lines would have recalled the idea that our laws and our rights are not to be infringed with impunity.—Measures, we understand, have been adopted to prevent the passage of the brig out of the river, and no doubt can be entertained that the captain will be punished as he deserves.—*New-Orleans Gazette.*

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Detroit, Sept. 5.—By a gentleman recently from Mackinac, we learn that the survey of the island was nearly completed. The defences at that place will be much improved this season—the troops (about 200) are in fine order and very healthy. Colonel Mac Neil having lately taken command of Fort Gratiot, maj. Miller, it is said, will command at Mackinac.

About 150 recruits arrived at this post last Wednesday evening, under the command of lieut. Cass.

Sept. 12.—A Boston paper, some weeks since, gave an account of an extraordinary onion raised in Pennsylvania, said to measure 12 inches in circumference. We have seen in a garden near this city, four beds of onions that would measure, on an average, 12 inches each—one of which measured 15 inches in circumference. Cucumbers were from 12 to 18 inches in length—Beets and other vegetables as large in proportion.—These are things so common in this country that they excite no interest, except among strangers, who all allow the fertility of the soil, and the enormous size of most of its productions.

The troops which arrived here on Wednesday last week, embarked on the Saturday following for Green Bay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Franklin Music Warehouse, Boston.—This is an establishment, of which as Americans and Bostonians, we are proud. The building, which is very lofty and spacious, and devoted entirely to the object of the institution, is erected on the very spot where our illustrious Franklin, the great patron of the arts and sciences, first drew breath. From this circumstance it takes name. The enterprising individuals engaged in this business, have vested a capital to the amount of \$50,000. The workmen are all native born Americans, of perfectly regular habits, and the greater part of them with families. The pursuit in which they are engaged, is the manufacture of musical instruments of every description—from the sonorous and full-toned organ, to the flute and flageolet.

We understand they have attained so great a degree of excellence in their profession, that no imported instruments are any way superior to those of their manufacture; and so strong is their desire to effect something honorable to the American name in connection with the arts, that they do not admit the slightest assistance from any foreigner whatever. They have lately furnished a church in Charleston, S. C. and another in Providence, with large and superb organs; which, we understand, gives perfect satisfaction. One of the societies of Boston and another of New-York, are now negotiating with them for two more. Our southern friends we believe would find it for their interest to send their orders to this establishment instead of Europe; and those editors, friendly to the encouragement of the arts on this side the

Atlantic, would aid the laudable objects they have in view, by informing their readers of the existence of this establishment.—(*Bost. Pal.*)

Botany.—*M. Humboldt*, in the introduction to his new *Genera* and species of plants has computed that the ancient Greek, Roman and Arabian writers have not named and described above 1400 plants; there are now reckoned 38,000 in the different quarters of the world; in Europe, 7000; in the temperate regions of Asia, 1500; in Asia, near the tropics and islands, 4,500; in Africa, 5000; in the temperate regions of both Americas, 4000; in America, between the tropics, 13,000; in New Holland and the isles of the Pacific Ocean, 3000—total 38,000.

(*Journal du Commerce.*)

CONNECTICUT MARBLE.

In the vicinity of New-Haven there is a quarry of very fine marble. It is, says a late traveller through Connecticut, "of that rich and beautiful species, which in Europe is called the *Vend Antique*; and is rarely to be met with in the old world, except in the palaces of the great and opulent, or in the cabinets of the curious. This, in question, which I understand comes from *Milford*, appears to me more exquisitely rich in its colors, and better adapted for ornament, or use (on account of its being obtained in larger pieces) than any of the kind that has ever before come within my observation.

"This beautiful material has been extremely rare in this country; the high price which it bears in Europe, owing to its scarcity there having hitherto prevented its importation into the United States; but I understand the quarry from which this is taken (though difficult and expensive in working) is inexhaustible, and that there is a prospect, that its proprietors can soon furnish not only an abundant supply for this country, but also considerable quantities for exportation. Indeed it is said to have been already brought into market in Paris, and with encouraging success. The best Italian marbles are far inferior to this—as an American, I cannot but rejoice that we are about to be independent of all foreign nations for this, the richest and most elegant material for furniture building, of which any country can boast.

"P. S. Through the politeness of a friend, I have been shown, since writing the above, some wrought specimens, and among the rest a superb and highly finished chimney piece, composed entirely of this marble, at the store of Messrs. S. & H. Huggins. This collection will well reward the curiosity of those who visit it."—*Bost. Cent.*

Facility of connecting the North and South Seas by a Canal.—Under this head the *Connecticut Courant* has given the following curious and interesting extract from the *Edinburg Review* on *Molina's account of Chili* :—

In the year 1805, a spherical chart of the sea of the Antilles, and of the coast of Terra Firma, from the island of Trinidad to the Gulf of Honduras, was constructed in the hydrographical department, by order of the Spanish government, from scientific surveys. By this chart an important discovery was made. The bay of Mandinga, an immense inlet of the sea, commencing about ten leagues to the eastward of Porto Bello, penetrates into the isthmus to within five leagues of the Pacific ocean. This prodigious basin, which

is almost closed by a chain of islands, running close to one another at the mouth, has never been navigated by any European except Spaniards; and was never supposed to run back, to any considerable extent, into the country, as all the old charts in which it is marked abundantly testify.—A river, from the name of which the bay is denominated, falls into the bottom of the gulf. This river is navigable, and we know, comes very near a branch of the Chepo, a large river which falls into the gulf of Panama. We are not yet furnished with any satisfactory details on the navigable state of these rivers; but from what Alcedo tells us—from the circumstances of their navigation being prohibited by the Spanish government under pain of death, on the express ground, that it might discover the facility of the passage to the south sea—and from the fact of the buccaneers having actually penetrated from sea to sea in this direction, we are entitled to conclude, that extraordinary facilities for the great enterprize are here presented. The bay has ten fathoms of water at the entrance, which increases to eleven in the middle, and it has six fathoms to the very bottom. The reviewers, after proceeding to adduce some statements of Herara, the famed historian of South-America, draw the following conclusion:—*By this indubitable authority, then, it appears, that a canal of nine leagues, through a country mostly flat, is all that is wanting to complete the navigation across the isthmus of Panama.*

The following remarks from an English paper on our country places it in a situation which must ever be gratifying for Americans to behold.

"All the travellers whom we have ever read express their astonishment of the respect which every American manifests for the laws of his country.—In the most remote and wild situations no one thinks of offering resistance to the laws, any more than he would do in one of their most crowded cities. However far party zeal, and even party rage, may be carried in that free country, the partizans of all parties always respect the laws. What a contrast with the south of Europe, where, under the most absolute governments, the most lawless violence every where prevails; where injustice is practised with impunity, because there is no judge whom bribery cannot gain over. What a contrast with our own sister kingdom, Ireland, where, in many parts, the laws are set at open defiance. If they go on in this manner, giving the name of anarchy to a most signal obedience to the laws, they will soon endear that name to the world."

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Observing in the National Register of the 6th of the present month an arithmetical notice of some approximate proportions subsisting between the diameter and circumference of a circle, and believing the same not so fully touched upon as some persons might desire, with the freedom of a subscriber I send the following:—

No two finite numbers will express the exact proportion between the diameter and circumference of a circle. The length of one, or the other, or of each, will always be equal to a surd

number, which can only be expressed symbolically. Hence, under our present notation, we must content ourselves with an approximation merely. This may be done by the proportion of one whole number to another, or by decimals.

When whole numbers are selected to express the proportion, they should be the least possible, capable of expressing it to an assigned exactness. Such is 1:3, the proportion known to every Cooper; such also is that of Archimedes, that of Adrian Metius, and those of William Lambert, noticed as aforesaid.—Here follows a series of such proportions, which I have made out for the occasion, which, of consequence, will contain those above mentioned—

1 :	3
7 :	22
106 :	333
113 :	355
33102 :	103993
33215 :	104348
66317 :	208341
99532 :	312689
265381 :	833719
364913 :	1146408
1360120 :	4272943
1725033 :	5419351
22060516 :	69305155
67906581 :	213334816
293686840 :	922644419
361593421 :	1135979235
655289261 :	2058623654
2327434204 :	7311850197
&c.	&c.

But the invention of decimal arithmetic has in a great degree superseded these kinds of proportional numbers, it being much better to approximate the periphery of the circle whose diameter is a unit; and the approximate value thus obtained is much more commodious in practice than an expression in any other form.

A Polygon may have so many sides that its perimeter will be indefinitely near a coincidence with the periphery of a circle. In this case if the length of a side be multiplied into the number of sides, the product must necessarily be an approximate value of the circle's periphery. It was in this way, I think, that Van Ceulen proceeded, called the method of "Bisection" until, with immense labor, he had obtained the circle's periphery true to 36 decimal places.

The invention of the Fluxionary Calculus opened a new era in mathematics: these immense calculations thereby became greatly facilitated: and accordingly we find Van Ceulen prodigiously surpassed notwithstanding immortal honor was anticipated in the engraving of those 36 precious and dear bought figures upon his tomb-stone in St. Peter's.

Abraham Sharp, (an Englishman I think) from the sine of an arch, derived the circumference true to 72 places of figures; thus doubling the former. And since him, one Machin, secretary to the royal society, by a method of computation which is not told, carried it to 100 places; they are as follows—3.1415 926535897932384626433832795028841971693903751058209749448021 0791606295298978280348233421170580.—See appendix, page 363 Cunn's 9th ed. Keil's Euclid.

Cannot some citizen of the United States surpass even this. Shall Europe say that her powers of calculus have set bounds to the world? No. Let some of our mathematicians not only prove whether Europe is correct in all her hundred figures, but also exceed her. The best Quadrant used at sea, and the best method of hauling up ships, are said to be American inventions, the endeavors of the English to claim them notwithstanding. Godfrey, tho' he has the honor of inventing the former, has not the profit. He ought to have a pecuniary reward from some where, if he is yet living. Mathematicians of America! They have not surpassed us in inventions. Why let them in abstract mathematics.

J. KNIGHT.

Washington County, Pa. 7
9 mo. 19, 1817.